REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,572.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,945 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,975 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
„ Carwar	5	„ Muslipatam	19
„ Naraked	6	„ Coconada	20
„ Alleppy	9	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Colombo	12	„ Calcutta	22
„ Negapatam	15	„ False Point	23
„ Pondicherry	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China will be booked by the Steamer on this line in the one or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

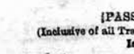
The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	21
„ Muscat	10	„ Fao	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bushire	23
„ Linga	13	„ Bahareih	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Fao	17	„ Muscat	31
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Kurrachee	Sept. 5
Arrives BUSSORAH	18	Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

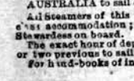
The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	54	36	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2790	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
MACEDONIA	2292	316	.....	21st Oct.	6th Oct.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

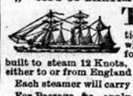
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

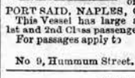
Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No 9, Hummum Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain Shaw, will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters :—

Ex "Sir John Lawrence."

G P—677, 679, 682—3 bales damaged grey shirtings, 7 lbs. by 45 inches.

G P—736,741, 746, 749, 754, 755—6 bales damaged grey shirting, 81 lbs by 40 inches.

G P 714, 722—2 bales damaged grey shirtings, 11 lbs. by 54 inches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
5 bales grey dhoties.
24 oblong marble slabs, 4ft. by 2ft.
16 round marble slabs, 2ft. in diameter.
1 case marble toys, comprising birds, paper weights, vases, plates of fruits and fishes, eggs, rabbits, bunches of grapes, dogs, fruits, &c.
10 cases 1 lb tins assorted jams from Coward.
15 „ assorted fruits.
10 „ Prince of Wales sauce.
To close consignment—
5 boxes best sauterne in quarts,
5 „ grand medoc claret.
5 „ vsroille do
On account of whom it may concern—
V B in an heart—7706—1 case 10 pieces superior military B } cloth, 54 inch.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade consisting of Medicines, Drugs and Photographic at Chemicals in Shaik Memon Street without the Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st August, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Shaik Memon Street the whole of the stock-in-trade of Nurrotumdass Ambydass, closing his business, comprising medicines and drugs of various sorts, photographic chemicals, shop furniture, &c.

The same will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by the Public Auction at the Tank Bund :—

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Force'ainwares, &c, at the Bungalow in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

On SATURDAY, the 5th August, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Sorabjee Nanabhoy Esq.

Full particulars will be given her after.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A strong riding Pegu poney.
A few barrels fresh Belfast hams in canvas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 29th, July 1876.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY
(Late J. C. SHACKLETON).
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,
UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World.

Freights engaged. Insurances effected, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to th same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN India NOW LAND at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertising, and the liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

LOCKE GRAY'S ORGAN RECITALS.

THE last of the Series will be given on MONDAY next, 31st July, at the TOWN HALL. The Glee Society have kindly consented to assist. To commence at 5-30 P.M. ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are requested to be on board before 6 P.M. TO-DAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1876. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY) afternoon, at half past five o'clock.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th July 1876.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Old Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH arranged for MONDAY is ARMY, NAVY, LAW and BANKS *VS.* ALL COMERS.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.

REQUIRED by an up-country Firm, a good practicable Chemist and Druggist, one who will be willing to make himself generally useful in a Miscellaneous business. A man who has had experience in England preferred.

Applications to be made to "H. B." care of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-Street, London, and all
CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HORMUSJEE EDULJEE SORABJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE the hereditaments and premises hereinafter more particularly described. All person or persons whomsoever having any CLAIM upon the said property by way of mortgage, gift or in any wise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the mortgage will be completed without reference to such Claim or Claims.—Dated this 22nd July 1876.

Particulars of the Property :—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, with its appurtenances, situate in Cowasjee Patell St eet, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, partly built on Government ground and partly on Fazendar ground belonging to Simpey Muccoonjee Gozersett, containing by admeasurement 1204 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 236, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment lately under No. 25, and now under No. 24, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by the property of Nowrojee Ardeshir Daver, and on or towards the south by the property of Dorabjee Burjorjee Dadyburzoosa and now by the property of Dhunjibhai Sorabjee Engineer which said premises are now in the occupation of Dhunjibhai Jamasjee Kaka and others as tenants of the said Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A POLO PONY FOR SALE, young and handsome. Address "Q.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published, GOLD FOR INDIA or remarks upon the depreciation of the Rupee, its causes, effects and remedies, by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. K., this Office

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A Family residing in the Fort have ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE or a SINGLE GENTLEMAN. Terms moderate. Address "M. M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—The International Match will be PLAYED THIS EVENING. MEMBERS are requested to put in an appearance precisely at 5.

NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL or DEPOSIT of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made PAYABLE at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. GORDON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT INJURY. DAMAGE—ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaons.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,

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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness.	Toys, &c., &c.

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Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

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Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fift pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard & 63, Paternoster Row, London.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing al Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fe er, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Family. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Tyjory, Madras. Chief Depôt, 125, Fleet Street, London.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...	...
VINO FINO PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	31 0	...	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Ext a Dry	46 0	24 0	...
D., Vintage 1865	0 0	24 0	...
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	...
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	...
FREMINET NEPVEU & FILS (Fleur de Bouquet)	38 0	21 0	...
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	...
JULES MUMM'S Extra Dry (white label)	49 0	26 0	...
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	...
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 8	10 8	...
PAUILLAC „	17 0	9 8	...
ST. ESTEFHE „	15 8	8 12	...
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC, (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	...
SAUTERNE „	17 8	9 12	...
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8	...
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	...
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	...

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own)	20 8	11 0	...
CHAMBERTIN „	21 8	11 8	...
CHABLIS (our own brand)	18 8	10 8	...

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunneberger	28 8	16 12	...
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	...
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	...
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	...
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	...

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. a.
ERBACH	23 0	...	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	...
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	...
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	...
DEIDESHEIMER, No. 1	24 0	13 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	...
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...	...
JOHANNISBERGER	33 0	20 0	...
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	...
SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	...	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	...
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...	...

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	16 8	...
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	...
„ RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	...
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	...

MADEIRA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH JULY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market showed no change of any kind. Reuter calls the tone dull, Surats unchanged, sales 10,000 bales, and repeats previous quotations. Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be firm, but no actual advance in price is reported and until that takes place or less favourable news comes from America, Cotton does not seem likely to move much, at all events not until supplies begin to be worked off.

From New York Wednesday's telegrams report no change, ready Mid. Uplands being still 11¼; September shipment 11 9/16 cents per lb.

The London General Produce Markets continue unaltered. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals give an advance of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and Copper Braziers, and ½d. per lb. in Yellow Metal, Sheathing and Braziers. Silesian Spelter is unchanged.

Consols are still quoted at 96¼ and French Rentes at 107. Enfaced Rupee Paper according to Reuter has advanced 2 to 2½ per cent., Fours and Fours-and-a-half being quoted at 81, Fives-and-a-half at 85. From private sources, however, we learn that these quotations are from 2 to 3 per cent. under the level at which paper can really be bought in the open market.

The Bank of England return for the week, as was to be expected from the tenor of the advices latterly received, marks a further considerable increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 56¼ to 57½ per cent. The Reserve of Notes is greater by £812,500 and Bullion by £750,000 while Bills Discounted are less by £250,000. The amount of Bullion held by the Bank is now 33 millions, an accumulation far in excess of anything previously known, and affording the strongest evidence of the utter prostration in trade generally, but more particularly of the suspicion with which all classes of investments are now regarded. Such a state of things cannot in the ordinary course be of long duration. With the first general return of confidence as to the political situation on the Continent of Europe, there will be tendency to find profitable employment for money and the present contraction of trade may not unlikely lead at no distant date to the opposite extreme. In the meantime the change does not seem to be expected in the immediate future, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being discountable at 1½ per cent.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51½d. per oz, but we hear of several private telegrams which quote 51¼d. and supplies are still said to be scarce. This remark, however, which we have seen so frequently repeated of late, reads curiously alongside of the advice that yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £135,000 in Silver for Bombay and £178,000 for Calcutta, while it is currently reported that a like amount may be expected by next week's steamer. Should this prove correct, we shall with the Council drafts to be allotted on Wednesday have remittances to this side of £1,300,000 in one week. This, added to a market already overstocked with funds seeking employment, is enough to make operators hesitate, and it is scarcely a matter for surpise, therefore, that STERLING EXCHANGE should have undergone a rapid reaction to-day. Late yesterday we noticed decided indications of the advance having spent itself, but we were scarcely prepared for the rapidity with which the decline commenced to-day, especially in the face of a further rise in Silver. It only shows, however, that, as in the case of the former fall, rates had been rushed up much too fast and without legitimate foundation. Had the value of the Rupee remained longer at 1s. 6d., production would probably have been materially restricted, and the after improvement been more permanent. As it is operators in Exchange have rushed from one extreme to another and we must now look for the reaction which always follows such a course. It is only to be hoped that a repetition of the former panic may be avoided, experience having shown that there was no real ground for Silver ever touching 46½d. as it did three weeks ago.

Rates opened this morning at yesterday's closing level and when it became evident that the advance in Silver was not to be reciprocated a strong demand for bills set in. The amount of private paper offering, however, proved extremely small and the Banks finding themselves unable to secure cover, rapidly reduced their drawing rates until at the close. We quote a decline of ¼d. per rupee, with a still downward tendency. We call :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 7/16d.	"
Credits	1s. 7 7/16d.	"
Documents	1s. 7 15/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change to note. There are buyers of demand Bank Bills at ¼ per cent. premium and of 60 days sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is scarcely so strong as yesterday. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105¾.

The SHARE MARKET has shown increased firmness owing to the reaction in Exchange and a large business has been done. Bank of Bombays have advanced ¾ per cent. and Spinning and Weaving Shares are nearly all Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share higher. New Berar Co.'s are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON is very quiet and we have not heard of a single transaction on European account. Prices are nominally unchanged and we are not likely to see much doing until the weather takes up.

FREIGHTS are depressed with only a most limited enquiry from shippers. Business by ready steamers is said to have been done at £2-5, but since then shippers are only offering £2-3-9 per ton. By Sail for Liverpool the nominal rate is still £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and we do not hear of any transactions of importance. Prices are nominally unaltered and importers are not likely to reduce their demands in the present aspect of the Exchange Market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	105
1,20,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
1,00,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	7102
5,250	1,000	all	3 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank, of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	15p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,25xd
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,200
175	1,000	all	60	Beliary	805
500	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	520
200	250	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	95
500	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	900
200	250	...	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,5880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	150
332	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co	900
100	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,600
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	370
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	410
8,150	400	260	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	335
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Samoon's Press Co	540
1,000	500	750	50 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,00*	..	125p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* For share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60.	Colaba Land Co	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Freare Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	5,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Masagon Land	425
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 3/8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	10 3/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
...	£20	65 7/8	Do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 15/16	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	13 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,260
5x	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,700
3x	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,550
9x	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,230
47	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
9x	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,005
2,500	100	...	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	525
1,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,925
1,500	1,250	all	60p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,225
1,400	1,000	all	60p.c.	Great Eastern	1,000
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Co	280
720	1,000	all	80p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,170
720	1,000	..	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co	850
750	1,000	all	40p.c.	Jeswraj Balloo Mills	1,125
...	500	500	40p.c.	Khandelah Spinning	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,010
...	500	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,310
1,000	1,000	all	80p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
2,000	5,000	...	...	Masagon S. & W. Co	390
800	1,000	...	...	New Cooria S. & W. Co.	1,050
500	1,000	1,000	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
12,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co	410
4x	625	all	60p.c.	Oriental	850
400	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,600	1,000	all	...	Samoon S. W. Co	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soomerdas Spinning	1,090
5x	1,000	250	125p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	900
00	1,000	...	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	975

* For share for the half-year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 22nd July, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,12,87,031	7	10
Other Deposits	67,79,133	10	3
Cash Credits	2,80,860	11	6
Post Bills	8,885	15	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 2,38,55,911	12	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,27,79,926	3	0
Govt. Securities	36,57,933	6	0
Loans	16,50,156	8	7
Account of Credits	9,01,369	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	29,64,852	2	5
Dead stock	2,17,964	4	7
Bills of Exchange	12,74,205	4	0
Due by other Banks	4,09,435	0	0
	Rs. 2,38,55,911	12	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CHRYSALITE, 1,097 tons, Captain F. Stewart, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE GRASMERE, 698 tons, Captain W. Wastings, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 21132½ cwts linseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain Arthur Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Rhodes and child, Major Castell and servant, Major Tanner and servant, two commissioned officers, and twenty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Coconada (s)	Morris	Sussora, July 12.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Pekin (s)	Barratt	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Chrysolite, Stewart, to Bassein.
Barque Grasmere, Hastings, to Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
26 Socotra (s) ... Bombay.
Mars ... London.
July. DEPARTURES.
26 General Caulfield ... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—8 packages buckets, Hussonally Cassumjee.
Trentham Hall s—6 packages wall paper, Tyebally Surrufally ; 27 kegs sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen.
Branksome Hall s—25 cases iron safes, Goculdass Dewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—50 casks beer, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co ; 6 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera.
Bertha s—3 casks brandy and 1 cask sherry, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—46 cases claret, Hajee Curim and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—66 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 47 bales cotton, Goa Doongersee.
Trentham Hall s—11 bales hides and skins, Dhrumsey Valljee ; 2 bales carpets, Choondall Mummahmdass ; 640 bags wheat, Abdoola Moosa ; 6 bales wool and 9 bales rags, Veerjee Vussonjee ; 40 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull ; 20 bales wool, Mooljee Ramdass ; 50 bales wool, Kulloomull Kiddass ; 55 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 42 bales wool, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 66 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Lalljee Morarjee ; 49 cwts sandalwood, R Marally ; 3 bales skins, Mamed Jamal ; 26 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally and Co ; 51 bales hides and skins, F M C A Sallay and Co.
Macedonia s—1,060 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 640 bags wheat, Abdoola Moosa ; 444 bags wheat, Maisee Mooljee.
Strathleven s—71 bales wool, B I S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—1 box gold, Bombay Bank ; 7 boxes gold bars, The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ; 99 pieces Eteeth, Shewram Motta.
Sir John Lawrence—16 cases shells and 37 cases cowdies, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Malwa s—170 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdalla s—785 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ivanhoe, 74 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.
Jane Law—123 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartme. —H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1588 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
1656 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1776 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 4th August.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

664 Condor, Laugn—Finlay, Muir & Co.
698 Grasmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
815 Sneve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
786 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1159 Feronia, Campbell.

FOR MAURITIUS.

365 Trait D'Union, Herve.

FOR BASSEIN.

1097 Chrysolite, Stewart.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Fernham & Co.
1229 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1485 Hampden, Tod—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Yarnham & Co.
1373 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
316 Viegoria (s), Sayers—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1192 Astracana, James—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1265 Albania, Seal.—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
810 Clive (s), French—W. Nicol & Co.
547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1429 Inspector, Erskine.
734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam—Nacoda.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Euphrates (s) 5, Fowle.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Riffleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
LONG CAUSE.

814-73—Remington, Hore and Langly—Lacabai vs Lucumibai widow—Fletcher and Smith.

Appeal for hearing.

448-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anundjee Visram vs The Naraid Spinning and Weaving Co Ld—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
LONG CAUSE.

5 20-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nusmoodeen—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)
SUMMARY SUIT.

384-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Ramchunder Balvunt vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

LONG CAUSE.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj C Moonjee vs Vumulchund Purtablal and others—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

DesBarres, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Cashmere.
Rundall, Lieut, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Khairwarra.

JULY 28.

Castell, Major, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Tanner, Major, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
McCloghry, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Sholapur.

DEPARTURES.—July 28.

Ogden, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt, to rejoin. to Landour.
Boulderson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, to England
Sargent, Surg, Madras 5th Regt H C, on furlough, to England.
Bailey, Major, Bengal 53rd The Buff, on sick leave, to England.
Castell, Major, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Tanner, Major, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Barlow, Lieut, Bombay R E, to rejoin, to Agra.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 25.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from the dates mentioned :—

Mr. D Davidson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from on or after the 1st proximo, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr S B Dawes, Subordinate Judge of Cuddapah, for three months from the 8th inst, on medical certificate under Sec 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

His Excellency the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr John Frederick Price, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput during the absence of Mr R Davidson on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Francis Beckford Middleton, Mad S C, to act as Cant Mag of Bellary during the absence of Capt G H Oakes on leave or until further orders.

Capt Charles Chase Morris, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Supt of Police, 1st grade, Godavery Dist, during the absence of Capt C A Porteous on privilege leave or until further orders, to have effect from the date of Capt Porteous' departure.

Surgn W J Hastings, M D, M Ch, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Tinnevelly, vice Surgn F M Rickard.

M Ruthnasabapathi Pillai, B A, Sub-Registrar of Arnadanghi, in the Dist of Tanjore, to be Sub-Registrar of Trivelliru, in the Dist of Chingleput.

K Krishna, Sub-Registrar of Manjeri, in the Dist of Calicut, to be Sub-Registrar of Ponani, in the same Dist.

S Ramachendra Iyer, B A, Sub-Registrar of Cherpulasheri, to be Sub-Registrar of Manjeri, in the same Dist.

K Narrain Nair, Sub-Registrar of Edavanna to be Sub-Registrar of Cherpulasheri, in the same Dist.

Mr W H Comyn, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the office from Mr L Forbes on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Mr J F Price, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, assumed charge of the Court from the Subordinate Judge on the 15th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Garstin, Collr and Mag of South Arcot, privilege leave for one or after the 1st Sept 1876, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A J Stuart, Actg Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

With reference to the furlough to Europe granted to Mr R K Puckle, Director of Revenue Settlement, in the "Gazette" of the 12th July 1875, page 1227, that officer is granted subsidiary leave for one day, viz, 18th July 1875, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Henry Gomperts, 1st Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, to be Depy Supt Revenue Survey, from the 6th inst.

Mr J H Cook, Actg 2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, to be 2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey.

The Hon D Arbuthnott, Actg 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

Mr R K Puckle, Director of Revenue Settlement, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on the 17th inst.

Mr R K Puckle, Director of Revenue Settlement, resumed charge of the office from Mr C Rundall, the Actg Director, on the forenoon of the 17th inst.

Mr J D B Gribble, Actg Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr J R Daniel, the Actg Collr, on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Martin, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Godavery Dist, two years furlough under Chapter III, Sec 10 (a) Rule of the Civil Leave Code, and preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days from or after the 10th proximo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Madras has granted to the Rev J F Browne, Chaplain of North Black Town, privilege leave for three months, from 1st proximo or date of quitting his station, under Sec 12, Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev C H Dease, M A, Actg Chaplain of Vepery, to be Chaplain of South Black Town.

The Rev C H Pelly MA, Actg Chaplain of South Black Town, to act as Chaplain of North Black Town during the absence of the Rev J F Browne on privilege leave or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj F Holton, MD, to be a Lay Trustee of St John's Church, Cannanore, vice Capt T S Marjan.

Surgn E F Brockman to be a Lay Trustee of St Matthias' Church, Vepery, vice Lt-Col E W Childers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Colonels, from the 16th July 1876, having completed twelve years' service as substantive Lt-Cols—Lt Col (Bt Col) James Buchanan, Cavalry and Lt Col (Bt Col) William Thomas Williams, Infantry.

Cavalry—Maj H E Power (Lt Col in S C, to be Lt Col, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Vine, promoted.

7th L C—Capt (Bt Lt Col) Robert Caulfield (since retired), to be Maj, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Vine, promoted.

Cavalry—Maj G "Phillips (Lt C l in S C), to be Lt Col, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Power, promoted and removed.

5th L C—Capt C H Abdy (Lt Col in S C), to be Maj, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Power, promoted and removed.

Cavalry—Maj (Bt Lt Col) Edward Melville Lawford, to be Lt Col, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Phillips, promoted and removed.

4th L C—Capt (Bt Maj) William James Morris, to be Maj, from 10th Feb 1876, vice Phillips, promoted and removed.

Cavalry—Maj A H Hope (Lt Col in S C), to be Lt Col, from 16th July 1876, vice Buchanan, promoted.

3rd L C—Capt (Bt Maj) Henry Fraser, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Buchanan, promoted.

Cavalry—Maj J M Macgregor (Lt Col in S C) to be Lt Col, from 16th July 1876, vice Hope, promoted and removed.

6th L C—Capt G R M Aynsley (Bt Lt Col), to be Maj, from the 16th June 1876, vice Macgregor, promoted and removed.

Cavalry—Maj George Alexander Arbuthnot, to be Lt-Col, from 16th July 1876, vice Macgregor, promoted and removed.

8th L C—Capt (Bt Maj) Richard Campbell Stewart to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Macgregor, promoted and removed.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) John Duncan Campbell Wallace, S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Extra Allowance £371-13, to be paid in England.

Lt Hew Francis Cadell, of H M's 83rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 10th Regt N I, is admitted to the Mad S C, from the 5th July 1875, subject to H M's approval.

The services of Surgn W J Hastings, M D, M Ch, are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Fire Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 2 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 4	Friday	August 18
"	" 11	"	" 25
"		"	Sept. 1

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday ..... August 7
" ..... Sept. 4

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Gres Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by those rates will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gundeer, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

4 P.M.
Wednesday ..... Aug 2

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M. 4 P.M.
Wednesday ..... Aug 2 | Saturday ..... July 29

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Tuesday.

The next Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

11 A.M.
Thursday ..... July 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet hitherto made up at the General Post Office will be abolished and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Parcels.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Goa, Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger, Sholapoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the B. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Umraoti and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BODGER—July 28th, at Cumballa Hill, Frank Morris Boys, the infant son of John E. Bodger, Esq., aged four months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HENDLEY—July 23rd, at Joypore, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon F. R. Hendley, Joypore Agency, of a son.

St. JOLLY.—July 19th, at Dacca, at 1 P.M., the wife of Mr. J. W. St. Jolly, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KING—ANDERSON.—July 26th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Revd. A. Walker, Henry William George King, S. M. D., to Augusta Maria Amelia, second daughter of Apothecary Peter Anderson, of Kotaghery, Neilgherries.

DEATHS.

WOODHOUSE—July 23rd, at Dinapore, Margaret Gem, the infant daughter of Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, R.S.C., 9th N. I., aged 25 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

WE had imagined that that rolling stone—more familiarly known as the contumacious petition of the students of the Poona College—after careering down a tremendous slope of official correspondence had been brought to a standstill in the deep quag of the Government Resolution which we printed some days ago. It will be seen, however, from some further correspondence, which we publish to-day, that the refractory boulder gained such an impetus while passing over the frowning steep of Mr. Chatfield's reports to Government, that it has ricochetted from its oozy bed into the abyss of another Government Resolution. What the writer in the *Indu Prakash*, who for the last fortnight has been slowly and painfully tracking the boulder's course, will say three weeks hence when he stands peering over the brink of this dark and fathomless

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MADRAS NEWS.

TREVANDRUM, 28TH JULY.

The Raja Varma Calia Coil Tambooran, the Travancore Maharaja's nephew, some months back was arrested for State reasons which never transpired, and he was imprisoned at Alleppey; he is now dead.

The Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Maharaja's invitation to visit Trevandrum in October to open the Napier Museum and to attend a grand shikaree party on the Permeed Hills. The Maharaja will himself travel to meet the Governor at Shoranore, on the Madras Railway line.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH JULY.

A telegram from London, 26th July, states that Mr. James White, late Advocate-General of Bombay, succeeds Mr. Justice Phear, at the Calcutta High Court.

Colonel Chesney has not been appointed successor to Sir W. Muir.

DEATH OF SURGEON WILLIAMS.

KURRACHEE, 28TH JULY.

Surgeon John Williams, of the Bombay Medical Department, died this morning of liver complaint. Deceased was Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

BANGALORE, 28TH JULY.

Colonel Malleson is not superseded as Guardian to the young Maharaja of Mysore. He has proceeded on privilege leave for three months; Captain Wilson only acts for him.

Mr. Saunders, accompanied by the chief officers of the Mysore Commission and two ladies, paid an official visit to the Maharaja and the Rannee at the palace at Mysore yesterday. The visit lasted three hours.

The usual salutes were fired on Mr. Saunders' arrival and departure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH JULY.

It is rumoured that His Majesty Sultan Murad is mentally impaired, and the accession to the throne of his brother Abdul Hamid is thought probable.

GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

The Goodwood Cup was won by New Holland, Temple Bar being second and Preakness third.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROPOSED MEDIATION.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last evening, Sir Henry D. Wolff asked the Prime Minister whether he believed that the Servian plans had failed and whether therefore he could propose in the House a general Congress of the Great Powers including the Porte. The Prime Minister in reply said he was unaware of any plans and could not therefore say whether there had been a failure of arms or not between Servia and Turkey. He reserved his opinion as to a Congress until the debate on the Eastern Question came off on Monday.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

Contradictory telegrams have been received reporting fighting between Podgoritza and the river Timok, the Turks being the assailants.

The Turkish victory of 26th July is confirmed.

Prince Nikita has retreated on Korita.

Turkey is issuing a loan of three millions notes forced currency.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India ..... 1-7/8 to 1/2d.

4 per cent. Rupee paper 81

4½ do. do. 81

5½ do. do. 85

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 107

Bar Silver 51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following:—

Reserve of Notes	£18,000,000	Inc. £812,000
Bills Discounted	£17,000,000	Dec. £250,000
Bullion	£33,000,000	Inc. £750,000

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 28TH JULY, 12-10 P.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—28TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W.; thermometer 80, barometer 29·79. Fall of rain 26 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 5 to 6, thermometer 80, barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. thermometer max. 78, min. 75. Fall of rain 1 inch.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 91, barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. strong in gusts with heavy showers, thermometer 83. Fall of rain 93 cents.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Acting Judge of the High Court, has been nominated Government Pleader, Appellate Side, in room of the late Mr. Dhirujlal Mathuradas; and the Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick, one of the additional members of the local Legislative Council, has been appointed Acting Government Pleader. Both of these gentlemen have accepted the offers made to them by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

CHOLERA is said to have entirely ceased amongst the troops at Sagar and Almora.

MAJOR GENERAL HARDINGE assumed command of the Meerut Division on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

DR. RUSSELL'S Indian book will not be out till October. It will describe not only the Indian tour, but the visit of the Prince to the Courts of Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Portugal. It is to be illustrated by Mr. Sydney Hall.

YESTERDAY Sir John and Lady Strachey went home by the mail steamer. Several friends took leave of them at the Apollo Bunder. Mr. J. E. Oliphant, the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, was also a passenger in the mail steamer.

IT is authoritatively stated that the rumour that Captains Grant and Biddulph have been murdered in Little Thibet is utterly without foundation. They are on a shooting expedition in the Gilgit direction, and have been heard of quite recently.

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent, in a pathetic note about a recent melancholy case of suicide, remarks that it is "not often that a lady resorts to anything of this nature." We should say not. The commission of suicide once is unhappily sufficient for anybody.

THE Agra paper tells us that "Sir John Strachey has left behind him a memorandum strongly advocating Ranikhet as a site for a European colony, as well as the head-quarters of Government. He proposes doing away with native workmen altogether there."

THE will and codicil, dated March 15, 1875, and March 3, 1876, of Mr. Henry George Poole, late of Old Burlington Street and Savile Row, tailor, who died on May 4 last, were proved on the 15th ult. by Mr. Charles Bently Bingley, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under 120,000*l.*

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, seven boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 3,50,000 for London, despatched by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and one box gold, valued at Rs. 1,00,000, for London, despatched by the Bombay Bank.

THE Bombay Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has, we read, just issued a circular repudiating Mr. Atkins' (Secretary and Treasurer) sayings and doings in very forcible style, and demanding his removal from his post. The circular points out, and very properly, that such circulars and letters as Mr. Atkins writes cannot have the effect of promoting a good understanding between employers and employed, which is the principal object the Society has in view.

A CEYLON paper remarks, that the large majority of Episcopalians in Colombo and throughout the country regard Bishop Copleston's action towards the Church Missionaries as arbitrary and unwarrantable, while in respect to the Tamil Cooly Mission he is utterly without excuse for his intrusion—an instrusion which if it took the form of appropriating the property of the Mission, either in buildings or funds, would lay him and co-adjutors open to heavy damages in action at law.

AN accident happened to Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forests, N. W. P., which but for the presence of mind of that gentleman might have proved fatal to him. He was riding somewhere near Bugerathee, Dehra, when his horse suddenly shied and went over the side of the mountain path. To throw himself off the saddle was the affair of a moment, and Mr. Amery just started on his feet to see the faithful animal, a Yarkandi, roll down the Khud, at the bottom of which its lifeless body was shortly afterwards found.

NINE gold ingots, of the estimated value of Rs. 53,240, were recently discovered in the Kistna District, and this discovery having led to certain proceedings by the Board of Revenue which were finally submitted for the orders of Government, the Government have passed the following order thereon:—"The finders must receive four ingots—which constitute, in fact, the remuneration tendered by the Collector to induce them to make any disclosure whatever. Mr. Carlier through whose information the discovery was made should receive Rs. 1,000 for his services."

SEVERAL decent people whose failing is an inability to mind their own business have been very much put about by a letter from Baroda which appeared in our issue last Monday. They particularly want to know if it was written by Mr. Hill, the Engineer, and they also want to know whether it was written by somebody else. Neither Mr. Hill nor the somebody else had anything to do with the letter that we are aware of. We do not as a rule answer impertinent inquiries, but as certain names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the correspondence in question, we think it necessary to say just so much as we have said and no more.

SOME serious boundary disputes have occurred in the Madras Forest Department, connected with the teak forest of Wynaad and the boundary of the Mysore Province, which runs through a part of the forest. Many years ago maps were drawn defining the boundaries, but Mysore is said to have encroached so far as to nearly include an old boundary claimed at one time by Mysore. Nothing can be done before the month of May next in settling the disputes. The blunder has been discovered by Mr. Pate, the Deputy Conservator, who writes:—"As far as I could learn, these boundaries have been cut entirely by native subordinates of the Mysore Department. By the boundary as adjusted by Dr. Cleghorn near Rampore and again by the line fixed by Lieutenants Fullerton and VanSomeren between the Mavina hulla, and the Carnagal hulla, we have lost a very considerable tract of some of the finest teak that appeared to belong to us, by the evidence of the oldest maps, but now there is an attempt at a much greater encroachment."

THE will and codicil, dated June 26, 1871, and July 4, 1874, of the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., P.C., formerly of Chesham-place but late of Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, who died on May 27 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Sir James Macnaghten Hogg, and Quintin Hogg, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator gives to his eldest son, who has succeeded him in the baronetcy, a pecuniary legacy of £5,000 and all his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, pictures and plate; to his sons Stuart Saunders, Frederick Russell, and Stapelton Cotton, £2,000, to the latter he also gives an annuity of £240 for life, and upon trust for the two former £10,000 each; upon trust for his son Quintin, £10,000; upon trust for the widow and children of his late son Charles Swinton Hogg, £6,000; to his daughter, Miss Annie Claudina Hogg, £1,000, and an annuity of £500 until she marries, when she is to have £5,000 and her trousseaux; to his grandson, Hugh Weir Hogg, £1,000; to his butler, James Taylor, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Safe, £100 each, and to some of his other servants one year's wages. The whole of the residue of his property is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freehold estate, to be settled on his said eldest son and his heirs male.

IN the course of an action for illegal kissing, brought by a young lady of Montgomery, in the State of Illinois, a question arose as to whether the plaintiff's counsel was exceeding the bounds of propriety in calling the defendant "an osculatory Tarquin." The defendant on being so denounced turned pale, while the judge rebuked the counsel for the use of improper language, saying that he must remember he stood in a Court of justice, and that the dignity of the law could not be violated with impunity. The barrister, however, argued that great wrongs should be described in forcible language, and, instead of retracting what he had said, proceeded to accuse the defendant of having "ravished a crimson trophy" from the plaintiff's lips, and called him once more an "osculatory Tarquin," declaring, moreover, that if any of the young lady's kinsmen had been present he would have been made to bite the dust. As it was, Tarquin had "thrown his arms about her neck and hellishly kissed her." In the peroration of this remarkable speech the orator is said to have celebrated the purity and beauty of his client, whom he compared to "Venus, Cleopatra, Messalina, Lucrezia Borgia, Joan of Arc, and Lola Montes." The defendant pleaded that he was in the habit of kissing the defendant, and made an affidavit to that effect. He was condemned, however, to pay ten dollars, on the principle, apparently, that on each fresh occasion fresh consent was needed.

THE latest costume for emancipated women in the United States is more remarkable for simplicity than for elegance. It is to be called the "Emancipated Costume," and is the invention of Mrs. Gearing, who got the idea of it one winter's day in an ice-house. The ice-house was lined with sawdust, and though it was cool in summer Mr. Gearing found that it was warm in winter. The new garment is made all in one piece—tunic and trousers combined—and, like the ice-house of the inventor, is lined with sawdust. It is made double, and padded with sawdust; and Mrs. Gearing maintains that, in extremely hot and cold weather, a layer of sawdust evenly disposed about the person will make the wearer perfectly comfortable. "In proportion as the temperature of the atmosphere rises or sinks to the neighbourhood of 65 deg. Fahrenheit, the quantity of sawdust may," we are assured, "be regulated until the weather feels neither too warm nor too cold. Thus clothed, a lady would need but one dress for all the seasons of the year, and could adapt her clothing to meet the most sudden changes of weather by merely taking in or letting out a little more sawdust." Other advantages, too, will result from the adoption of the new style of dress. "There will be no more corsets," says Mrs. Gearing, "and no more cotton." If the wearer of the "emancipated costume" is unable to emancipate herself from the prevalent passion for skirt, she may surround herself with any number. But the true dress-reformer and enthusiast for the elevation of women will, it is hoped, content herself with the "emancipated costume" and nothing more.

THE following invention of Captain Ahlstrom, for protecting life from fire, is more likely to prove useful than Captain Boynton's dress for floating on the water. An English paper says:—"The faculty of remaining in the water for a greater or less period of time, which has been enjoyed by mankind ever since the existence of the element itself, seems likely to be extended to fire also, in the event of a fireproof dress, the invention of a Swedish officer, Captain Ahlstrom, and which has hitherto come triumphant out of every trial, proving ultimately successful. At a recent experiment in Silesia, four heaps, consisting of logs of wood, were arranged in the form of a square, well covered with shavings, and saturated with petroleum. They were then set light to and speedily became a mass of flames. Into this fiery furnance, the glowing heat of which kept the spectators at a respectful distance, stepped Captain Ahlstrom, clad in his fireproof dress. He moved freely about in the restricted space—some four feet square—formed by the heaps, leaning, from time to time, quite unconcernedly against the blazing piles; and, finally, taking his seat upon one of the heaps, glowing with intense heat, he reclined there with as much nonchalance as though it had been a sofa. He remained thirty minutes in the flames, without suffering in the smallest degree from the heat. Next day, an experiment was made in the Hohenzollern mine, with the view of seeing whether the apparatus would avail in the event of an explosion of firedamp, or any analogous accident. The principal of the gymnasium, who volunteered to test it personally, descended into a space which had been shut off from the rest of the mine, and filled with gas, and remained there for twenty minutes, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience from the poisonous atmosphere. Captain Ahlstrom has sold his invention to Prussia for 50,000 marks."

WE published a telegram two days ago which gave a short account of the fall of Captain Bieber from the train. We take the following particulars from the *Madras Mail*:—"Captain M. Bieber, of the 13th Hussars, now stationed at Lucknow, who was a first class passenger from Mettapolliam to Bangalore, fell out of the carriage in which he was travelling on the 24th instant. He appears to have fallen on to a bridge and then dropped through to the ground beneath at the 164th mile, between Coopum, and Colar Road stations. He was found in the morning by a gang maistry of the Engineers' Department, with his body covered with blood, but he appeared to be conscious. The maistry had him removed at once to a trolly with the intention of conveying him to the Colar Road Station, but the trolly was overtaken by the 8·30 A.M. passenger train from Bangalore, when the train was stopped by the guard and driver, and Captain Bieber was taken on to Jollarpett where the Railway Apothecary was waiting to receive him. On examination it was found that he was badly hurt in the knee, on the chest just above the heart, and that the right jaw was fractured. It was thought advisable that he should at once be removed to Bangalore, and he was accordingly taken on by the 2-10 P.M. train, accompanied by the Apothecary and two assistants from the Jollarpett station; arrangements having been previously made that a surgeon should be in attendance to take charge of him at the Bangalore station. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman was standing at the door of the carriage which unaccountably opened, and he fell out. The accident was not known to any one in the 12-50 A.M. train by which he was travelling; and he was not missed till the arrival of the train at Bangalore, when his servant informed the station master that his master was not to be found. The station master, supposing he had been left behind, telegraphed to several stations, and in reply heard from Jollarpett of the sad accident."

IN the course of an interesting article on Servia, the *Leisure Hour* says:—"Servia is about one-fifth smaller than Scotland, and sparsely inhabited by 1,352,000 inhabitants. Like Scotland, it is a land of mountains. On the south-west the mountains consist of offshoots of the Dinaric Alps, and elsewhere the branches of the Balkan chain. One of these, gathered into a knotty group in the centre of the country, forms the Rudrik Mountains. Another, running northwards, meets a range of the Carpathians, and with it forms the 'Iron Gates' of the Danube. Nothing can exceed the wildness and stern sublimity of this celebrated portal, through which the great river flows. Generally speaking, Servia is traversed from south to north by extensive mountain ridges. These form valleys, which nowhere expand into plains. In its physical features the country is not unlike Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but with its green and well wooded hills it is in striking contrast to the bare and sterile region of Montenegro. As Montenegro was the unconquered remnant of the old Servian Empire, therefore the little principality in the Black Mountain may, in that sense, be held as its truest representative. Modern Servia, however, on account alike of name, resources, and geographical position, claims continuity of national life with the Servia of the fourteenth century. The motto of the princes of the present house of Obrenovitch is 'time and my right.' Their arms represent a white cross on a red field, and on the cross are inscribed two dates 1389—1815; between them lies a drawn sword. The first date commemorates the fatal fight of Kossova, when the Servians, overthrown by the Ottoman arms, became a subject people; the second marks the year when Milosch Obrenovitch went from his dwelling among the mountains of the interior to the church of Takovo to raise anew the standard of revolt. The drawn sword between the dates may be taken to indicate that the attitude of the subject Serbs on the Danube during four long centuries of Turkish rule was not one of servile submission, but of a nourished antagonism. What gives importance to the revolt of 1815 is that it resulted in the permanent acknowledgment of Servia by the Porte as a self-governing though still tributary Power, under native rulers. Servia, restored to the Serbs, brought back with it the hope at some future time of entire independence, and of an extension of territory co-extensive with the old Servian kingdom. Nor do the free and warlike inhabitants of the Black Mountain entertain any jealousy of the national aspirations of their brethren on the Danube. The two Serb Powers are in close alliance, and between the families of the respective princes there exists [a cordial friendship.']"

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd July, 1876.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	71,765	0	0
Merchandize	1,44,891	0	0
Telegraph	423	0	0
Municipal Trains	322	8	0
Total Rs.	2,09,371	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs.	2,07,045	15	2
Increase	2,325	9	10

A RIGHT GOOD SPORTING SUGGESTION —WANTED, A SPORTING MAGAZINE FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the number of letters which have from time to time appeared in your columns on sporting subjects, and from the accounts I have read of sport in the Presidency, I am quite sure that there are very many true sportsmen who would willingly support a sporting magazine of the same description as the late lamented "Indian Sporting Review," or "Bengal Maga," both of which in their day enjoyed with a fair circulation great popularity, although they had many and great difficulties to encounter which a successor would now avoid.

In a Presidency which can boast such sporting spirits as the members of the many Gymkhanas support in money canot be slack, and surely the pens which can so touchingly dilate on the death of the infant bison, or so well discuss the questions, "What is the length of an average tiger?" and, "Do Bison charge?" aided by those of "Spherical," "Old Jack," and the "Cæsar of Seroor" (who is equally good with spear, spur, and pen) with many others will not fail to furnish the *true* sinews of war,—readable matter. I think no one will deny the desirability of establishing a good sporting magazine in Bombay. It appears to me that my idea will be more likely to bear fruit if the leading sporting body in the Presidency—the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana—take it up. I would suggest that a prospectus be drawn up and circulated to all Gymkhana and mess secretaries, and that those gentlemen be requested to circulate a list for the names of intending subscribers. When the lists were all returned (and they should be quickly filled up) the Committee would be in a position to look out for an editor, to collect matter for the first number, and make arrangements for its being printed at some local press. The antiquarians of India kept up a magazine, and surely sportsmen can do as much.

No sportsman, be his hobby gun, horse, rod, bat, boat, or dog will mind paying a little more than the ordinary price of such magazines at home, seeing that he would help to establish a medium for the ventilation of many important topics,—*e. g.*, a close season and preservation of game, the establishment of an acclimitization society, and others.

I will support the magazine if started with all my power, and I know many other men who will do the same.

It would be necessary for intending subscribers to guarantee a whole year's subscription at least or perhaps even to pay up in advance. If it were necessary to raise a fund to start the magazine, I have no doubt each Gymkhana in the Presidency would subscribe to give the needful help—certainly no committee with the love of sport in them could draw their purse strings tight. I hope my suggestion may bear fruit.—Yours, &c., THE PROFESSOR.

Tanna, 27th July.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THERE is very little doing just now in what is generally considered the sporting world proper —*i. e.* on the turf. The meetings have been of but little more than local interest for some weeks past, and there is nothing on the programme of any importance before the Liverpool Cup race which is to be run on the 12th of July. There are some good horses entered, but the race is not so popular as it used to be. The Irish Derby at the Curragh Meeting was won easily by Umpire. The attention of racing men is being chiefly occupied by the yearling sales, which are reported to be of unusual interest. A good class both of colts and fillies is shown.

The cricketing season is in full swing, and important matches are following fast one after another. The second contest this summer between Gentlemen and Players resulted in a decided victory for the amateurs by an innings and 98 runs. On the first day of the match the Gentlemen put together 433 runs for the loss of six wickets; but the tail end proved particularly weak on the next day, the four remaining wickets being credited with only 5 runs. The Players put on 219 in their first attempt, and 132 at the second. Of the total compiled by the Gentlemen, 169 were credited to Mr. W. G. Grace, and 103 to Mr. Ridley. The supremacy of the bat over the ball as shown by large scores seems to be increasing every year. Mr. Fitzgerald, the well known energetic secretary of the Marylebone C.C., has publicly protested in a letter to *Bell's Life* against the prevailing "fashionable and foolish" practice of paying so much more attention to batting than to the use of the ball that the noble game of cricket is becoming degenerated into "an idle listless exhibition of only one of its great qualities." There is no doubt that a general adoption among cricketers of Mr. Fitzgerald's recommendations to pay more attention to bowling and fielding would greatly improve the game. Among the foremost clubs, where the practice of playing exhibition matches losters an ambition to make large scores, which tends to the comparative neglect of the other departments of the game, we seldom hear now-a-days of extraordinary bowling feats; but in minor matches they are still sometimes performed. For instance, in a match played recently at Lee, Mr. Carter, a left-hand bowler, is reported to have taken 8 wickets in 12 balls. The total score of the opposing eleven amounted to 3 runs. Derbyshire, a rising cricketing county of late years, has been beaten by Lancashire by 96 runs, and that although the Lancastrians were without the assistance of some of their best men, including Mr. A. N. Hornby, one of the best batsmen and prettiest fields in the country. A match just played between the M. C. C. and Leicestershire resulted in a draw, the scores being—M. C. C. 196 and 167; and Leicestershire 185, and 104 for five wickets. These figures show that, had the match been played out, a close finish was to be expected. A benefit match is to be played shortly at the oval on behalf of the old Surrey favourite Tom Humphreys. The match will be North *vs.* South.

Boating men have been unusually busy, and there are some interesting events in immediate prospect. The principal item in recent proceedings was the Henley Regatta. The Challenge Cup was not, as was expected, won by Jesus, Cambridge, but fell to the Thames Rowing Club. In the Thames Challenge Cup-race for 8-oars, the West of London Club beat the London Rowing Club, and also carried off the Wyfold Cup, for fours. The Visitors' Cup, for fours, fell to the University College, Oxford, and the Ladies' Challenge Plate to Jesus, Cambridge. The London Rowing Club beat the Thames Club in the pull for the Stewards' Cup. The Diamond Sculls were won by last year's champion, F. L. Playford, against Dicker, Labat, and Frere. There were eleven competitors, but the majority of them were not at all up to the form required for such a race as this, and never had the slightest chance. Dicker won his first heat, but in rowing off against Playford, he unfortunately, when about a length behind at the first gate, fouled the bank and broke his scull. Trickett, the Australian, is not to be allowed undisputed possession of his recently won laurels. He has already been challenged, not only by Higgins to scull for the championship, but also by Lumsden, of Blyth, through James Taylor of Newcastle, to row for £200 a side and a bet of another £200. It is said that one at least of these challenges is likely to be accepted, but it is also reported that, for some unexplained reason, Trickett has expressed a determination not to row any more in England. As he is on the spot, it would be a pity for Higgins to be placed under the necessity of incurring the inconvenience and expense of a journey to Australia.

Yachting men, too, have not been idle. The success of the annual Channel Match from Dover to Cowes was marred unfortunately by a thick fog which settled down over a considerable distance of the course. The winner of the first prize was the Arethusa, yawl; of the schooner prize, the Egeria; and of the cutter prize the Arrow. The annual regattas of the Royal Mersey, the Prince of Wales, and the Cheshire clubs have also been sailed. The match on the Mersey was not so interesting as usual because the day fixed came too close after the Channel race to allow the yachts engaged there to get round from Cowes. The winners of prizes were the Neva, Mysosotis, Chanticleer, and Bloodhound.

No pedestrian feats are reported except one by Perkins, the champion, who made an attempt at Edinburgh to walk eight miles in an hour, and failed by only 51 seconds. He has announced his intention to attempt a similar feat at Brighton on the 31st of July. Several matches are being arranged. Perkins and Howes are to walk 50 miles at Lillie Bridge some time in August, for £100; and Clark and Ide will walk a 30 miles match, also at Lillie Bridge, in September. Arrangements are being made between Vaughan and O'Leary, the American pedestrian, for a 24 hours' walking match. O'Leary challenged Vaughan to a six days' match, but the latter declined the heavier contest on the ground that he has never yet tested his capabilities of endurance to such an extent, and would not feel that by accepting the challenge he should do justice to his supporters. G. Parry, of Manchester, has published a challenge to O'Leary, or Vaughan, or any other man in the world to walk a 25 hours' match for £100 a side. There is no news yet of its acceptance.

It is reported that in August next Capt. Webb will attempt an even much more difficult feat than he performed in swimming across the English Channel. His proposed new course is from the North of Scotland to Ireland. E. T. Jones, of Leeds, has accepted a challenge from J. B. Johnson to swim him for the 2 miles Champion Cup of Great Britain. The match will be swum shortly in the Thames.

A great feat of speed and endurance in bicycling has been performed by Mr. Stanley Thorpe, of Hertford, who rode from Highgate Archway to York, a distance of 195¼ miles, in 22½ hours. Mr. Thorpe had made three former attempts, but was obliged each time to give in, though on one occasion he reached Doncaster, only 11½ miles short of the whole distance. Some portions of the road are very difficult. Mr. Thorpe had one severe fall, but continued in spite of it. He rode a 50 in. Ariel.

A piece of smart shooting is reported from France. Recently, at a shooting match at Rheims, a M. Bachelard, of Avesnes (Nord), hit the bull's eye seven times in succession at a distance of 300 yards.

As regards billiards, nothing of interest is reported.

Mr. Blackburn's annual chess *seance* has been held at the City of London Chess Club. Out of the 10 games he undertook to conduct blindfold, Mr. Blackburn won 3, lost 1, and drew 3, the remainder being left unfinished. The annual competition for the Challenge Cup will take place shortly. The rules of the contest specify that the cup must be won three times, when it becomes the property of the successful competitor. Mr. A. Burn, of Liverpool, an excellent young player, has won the cup twice, once in 1873, and again in 1874. The present holder is Mr. B. W. Fisher, Secretary of the City of London Chess Club, who won it last year.

Several athletic sports have been held, but the accounts contain nothing of particular interest.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of your able article on Dr. Thom—the meritorious champion of merit—I may remark that there is a certain Department in the Presidency, the chief of which on two separate occasions escaped service on the ples of indisposition and lately recommended (being from his own distinguished service so competent a judge) for extraordinary promotion a gentleman who was publicly stigmatised as having committed an act of literary piracy which would infallibly have hanged him socially in any other community but one in which public opinion (European) is almost solely represented by your paper.

As this terrier (pronounce it tarrier) would certainly worry me, of course, in the interest of the State, if he only knew whose caterwauling this is, allow me to subscribe myself

TOM CAT.

THE S. S. DAHLIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Hadjee" is either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresenting the facts in the matter of the conduct of the business of the s.s. Dahliah at Jeddah.

Ahmed Khan, one of the charterers, and who accompanied the steamer from here, had the entire management in his own hands, and he, and not Beyts and Co., engaged the pilgrims and granted tickets to them, &c., at Jeddah.

Captain Joy, however, was quite aware of the risk he was incurring, having been repeatedly warned by the authorities here.

I don't think "Hadjee" would get Beyts and Co., Jeddah, to confirm his statement, or Captain Joy either as regards that playful "all right" and which cost the poor captain Rs. 5,000.—Yours, &c.

HADJEE'S BROTHER.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CURATOR, CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you kindly inform me who is the official superior of the curator of the Government Central Book Depot? I made a remittance of Rs. 50 to this worthy in February last for a year's subscription in advance for the authorised law reports. I received the first three parts, and have not had any more since then, being informed that they are to be published. Four months have elapsed, and yet there are no signs of the book. When these reports were in the hands of private individuals, they used to be received regularly, and I cannot understand why there should be such irregularity in the publication through the Government organs. How is it that other people are getting their copies of the report regularly? I trust that this letter will be the means of making the people complained against sharper in the performance of their duty.

—Yours, &c.

19th July. MOFUSSILITE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, 27TH JULY.

"And she said, 'oh deary, deary!'
The rain is very dreary."—*Mariana in the Moat.*

THERE is no very profound excitement in Poona just now, and here we are at the end of July and only two dances—one was given by the 5th N. I. and the other came off last night at Government House. Both were successful, and, indeed, the latter are, I think, among the pleasantest we ever have. The Philharmonic Society has weekly seances in the Council Hall, and the attendance is good and increasing. Not being a musical person myself, I can't say what is all like, but we may hope that it will have a healthy effect on the legislation of the country, and there will be fewer *crochets* and less *quavering*, and that mistakes will be reduced to a *minimum*. The last time I sang was on the river, and as I ceased, the maddened audience heard the last moans of the aged and expiring cow as it was removed to a better world. I have too great a respect for the vernacular prejudices to sing any more.

Badminton is *in excelsis*. One tournament just over and another about to begin. The winners may perhaps be said to have made a net profit, and the shameless punster would no doubt say the losers were nettled at their defeat. I'm not a sporting man, and I see your correspondent has given you a full account of the Hunt Races. I always admire a man who knows a horse. I know several men who are owned by one or two affable horses, and I always agree with them when they call my steed a screw, but the beast is none the worse for it.

People are talking of what they are to wear at H. E. the C.-in-C.'s Calico Ball. I am inclined to go as a tom-tom and beat myself, only some one might take that part of it off my hands, and I am a small man and timid.

Thank goodness it has been raining heavily during this month. I am thankful, because when I go out to bore people I don't care about, in a stove-pipe hat and clothes to which the Inquisition tortures are a pleasantry, I have something to talk about. I have three variations of the phrase, "How rainy it is?" with countenances to correspond. To speak with seriosity, this rain will do much damage to the crops if it goes on as it does. All the dignitaries are in full blow, and even H. E. the Bishop is "on the rampage," and frisking it from church to church. To return to spiritual matters, the Davenport Brothers have been and gone, and done us. I didn't see them because I am not on friendly terms with the spirits, and we don't recognise one another, but they have considerably puzzled the aborigines. By the way I don't see that the Flint-skinning Department, the Finance Offices, have gone to Bombay yet.

I think that a letter of this sort is hardly the place in which to introduce the subject of Dr. Mennie's death, but I can confirm all that the local papers have said about him. One of the most striking incidents at his funeral was that a native woman threw a flower on his coffin. This speaks for itself.

KURRACHEE, 19TH JULY.

THE weather is rather close and cloudy, and we have had slight drizzling showers. There have been dark clouds hanging in the horizon towards the north and the east, and flashes of lightning have been visible accompanied by peals of thunder, which evidently indicate that there must have been heavy rain amongst the hills. We hope we shall have a good downpour before long, as notwithstanding the proximity of the sea, the weather is at times anything but agreeable.

I learn from a private letter received from Baroda that Sir T. Mahdavarao has been endeavouring to open a library and museum at that place, so Sir Mahdavarao is determined that Baroda should hold the first position amongst the native cities.

20TH JULY.

We have had a good downpour of rain nearly all night last night and till this afternoon. There was no storm as usual, nor lightning.

Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotharee, a highly respectable Parsee contractor and landlord, and one of the oldest Parsee residents of Kurrachee, di ed the other day of gout. His funeral was largely attended by his co-religionists, amongst whom he was held in the highest esteem.

An employé of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Mr. Monement, was drowned at Kesmaree Bunder this morning while proceeding to H. M. s. s. Arab. The current was very strong owing to the rush of the waters of the Lyaree into the sea after a heavy rain, so the deceased could not be saved.

BROACH, 26th JULY.

OF late we have had good showers of rain. The monsoon has at last set in and every one is gratified. We have had in all about fifteen inches of rain, which is something like the half of our usual average. Cotton plantations are all throughout in first rate condition as well as other crops.

The perish dog danger still continues, though the police have on one or two occasions lately been induced to destroy some of them. The Assistant Superintendent of Police knowing the prejudices of the Hindoos, should himself see that his orders to destroy the dogs are carried out. The present of a few pice to the should-be destroyer will generally save the life of a wretched and dangerous cur. The principal talk here is the uselessness of the Broach Police. I am not exaggerating when I say that half a dozen robberies a night is the average, and the Police appear unable to check them in any way.

A Municipality in whatever town or city is established and maintained solely for the comfort and happiness of the ratepayers, and that being so, would it not be advisable for our Broach Municipal Council to pay Rs. 50 per mensem to defray the expenses of the Broach Library, and towards the buying of some books? The present monthly subscriptions to the library are just sufficient to pay the yearly charge of the journals that come in. It also ought to be remarked that the present number of journals, both English as well as Gujerattee, is very limited. The greater portion of the subscribers consist of the Gujerattee reading public and their requirements are very badly attended to. The library has very few Gujerattee works of the day. We recommend the Parsee Secretary to provide the library with all the dramatic works, and the Franco-Prussian War pamphlets of Mr. Khory, the well-known Gujerattee author.

One may well feel surprised at seeing the managers of the Bombay Bank Branch here changed at intervals of a few months. This is no doubt very detrimental to the interests of the bank. The longer the period for which a bank manager and a shroff are kept in the same place the better it is for the interests of the shareholders, because the longer they remain the more opportunities they have of testing the solidity of the character and position of the parties they have to deal with.

Broach at present has but very few features of interest. Everything is dull and calm as a resting wheel. One sees nothing but muddy streets and rows of houses—a sight that is not calculated to make one feel cheerful.

The cotton season has run its busy career and so the life, bustle, and din incidental to it is wanting to enliven the town. The various gins and presses with their deafening noise, their roaring fires, and their sooty chimneys smoking away fast and furious, are all hushed and silent. They look dreary and deserted and there is nothing to break the solemn monotony. To compensate as it were for so much dulness, the Municipality is active. Under an able and painstaking president like Mr. White, the Municipality bids fair to shake off its usual dulness and to rouse for some praiseworthy activity. The newly nominated Secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Pallanjee, looks well after sanitary reforms. He is seen daily in his cart or on foot going through every street and trying to keep the town as clean as possible. Notwithstanding all this there are not wanting some discontented souls who will tell you that the Municipal Secretary has not done all that he ought to, and that he should push on the reforms more vigorously, as if the Augean dirt of a decade and a half could be swept out in a short period of a year or thereabouts. But finding fault is a very favourite amusement with your half educated natives. I can boldly say that the present Municipal Secretary is a very zealous young man, and if he sticks to his principle of carrying on his work, and is allowed fair play, I am sure he will in a short time show the people of Broach the great utility of Municipal establishments, as a very large number of people here are not quite agreed upon that point.

The most enterprising member of the European community here, Mr. Cotton, a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. of Bombay, has just declare that handsome dividends will be paid by the several cotton ginning and spinning mills of which his firm are secretaries and treasurers. The lately erected spinning mill here works very well. Hundreds of bales of cotton are spun into yarn and hundreds of men earn their livelihood thereby. Mr. Cotton always strives to give a good dividend to his shareholders. It is under contemplation to have a weaving mill attached to the spinning, and I am sure the scheme will be carried out by the energy and exertions of Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton is not only efficient in his mercantile capacity, but as a Chairman of the Municipal Managing Committee he is second to none. During the time he was Chairman he worked right honestly with zeal and energy for the good of the public. He has made many improvements and was very particular in consulting the feelings of the natives regarding municipal reforms.

BOMBAY.

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.—The prosecution against Mr. Pherozesha and his son for various charges has been withdraw

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At a quarterly meeting of the general committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the progress of the Society's work during the four months ending 30th June last, was pronounced "remarkably good." According to the statement submitted by Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, one of the honorary secretaries, the Society has secured 153 magisterial convictions during the period, obtained by the agents, 92 cases in which cautions were administered; and 41 more cases in which the usual notices were served on the Municipality relating to bullocks badly used by drivers and others in its employment. Comparing this result with that of the preceding quarter, the meeting was reminded that it wanted only 21 more cases to maup ke in these four months what was achieved by the Society for the whole of the year ending 31st March last, the total convictions for that year amounting to 174 whilst those for the past four months numbered 153. The amount of fines inflicted by the magistrates in these cases shows a proportionate increase, contrasting favourable with that of the last year, the result being Rs. 743 for the four months and Rs. 1,034 for the last whole year. The Government of India having sanctioned at the recommendation of the local Government the grant to the Society of half of the fines obtained by its prosecutions, the Society has obtained a prospective interest in each conviction which, while stimulating the exertion of its agents and secretaries, will provide a much needed addition to its income. Encouraged by the liberal assistance afforded by the Government grant the meeting resolved to deposit a portion of the Society's fund at interest by placing at one of the banks the sum of Rs. 1,500 in the name of the President and one of the secretaries. It was also resolved unanimously to thank Government for the liberal support which the share of the fines will afford. The honorary secretary showed the meeting a specimen of net-bag for the proper conveyance of fowls from the market. The cruel practice of conveying fowls slung by the legs, head downwards, has been one of the subjects to which the Society has devoted some attention. Mr. Kaikhosro placed before the meeting large placards int he English, Gujeratee and Marathee languages issued by the order of the executive committee and which are stuck up on the walls of the different markets and other public places, cautioning servants, fowl dealers and others against the evil practice and reminding them of the fines inflicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two poulterers who were prosecuted by the Society for the offence. These basket nets have been successfully introduced in Calcutta by the Animal Protection Society in that city, and it was resolved in the meeting on Wednesday to arrange with some basket makers for their manufacture and sale in Bombay. The general meeting having gone through its usual business passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Allan F. Turner, one of their honorary secretaries, for the zeal and ability with which he had conducted the duties of his post, which at the last quarterly meeting, he had asked leave to resign because of pressure of professional work. Mr. Vanderstraaten, the newly appointed Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, having with the consent of the Chief Justice accepted the post, he was appointed one of the honorary secretaries in the room of Mr. Turner. It was also resolved to ask his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay to consent to become a patron to the Society so that with their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief the Society may reckon the support of the heads of the civil, the military and ecclesiastical administrations in this Presidency.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 19th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri guage on 17th, 14 feet 11 inches, last year 14 feet 5 inches; cheerful accounts rom the districts owing to its rise. Rain at Kurrachee and Sehwan 32, Tatta 1·14. Gaj came down in flood on 6th covering 500 acres. Locusts appeared in Jati on 6th, no damage.

Shikarpur.—River rising steadily; canals well supplied. Heavy clouds about; weather cooler.

Hyderabad.—Thirty-one fresh cases of small-pox, 1 death; 79 cases from commencement, 5 deaths. River continues rising. Heavy rain on evening of 18th, 7·05; fall continued on 19th. Locusts seen in Kandiara talaka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain on 18th ·79. Weather sultry. Sowing of kharif continues. Water abundant. Health fair.

Surat—Rain 8·44, total 15·89. Four fatal cholera cases in Mandvi.

Kaira.—Good rain throughout Collectorate; fall at Kaira 7·28. Cholera cases 33, deaths 19. Sowing progressing favourably.

Broach.—Rain 4·65, total 9·57. Crops good. Cholera continues at Jambusar, Hansot, and Ankleswar.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 4·26, total 5·61. Agricultural operations going on. Cholera in city, cases 10, deaths 7.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia ·38, total 7·78; more immediately wanted throughout district.

Nasik.—Rain 3·42, total 9·30; fall general. Sowing progressing. Slight cholera in Niphad taluka.

Tanna.—Rain 13·96, total 43·68. Three deaths from cholera at Tarapur in Mahim taluka. Small-poxcontinues in three talukas. Transplantation of rice crops progressing.

Poona.—Rain 2·11, total 8·73. Sowing of kharif progressing. Slight cattle-disease in three and cholera in five talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·08, total 4·57; more much wanted. Kharif sowing going on. Cholera in three talukas, cases 55, deaths 12.

Sholapur.—Rain ·78, total 3·75, more wanted. Cholera in all talukas.

Satara.—Rain 3·30, total 15·01; fall general. Sowing nearly completed. 172 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 3·17, total 13·79; fall still insufficient in most talukas. Cholera in town.

Dharwar.—Rain 1·41, total 8·91; wanted in eastern and southern talukas. Rice crops have slightly improved. Cholera in three villages of Kod and in one of Ron taluka.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 15½ inches, total 61½ inches.

Kaladgi.—Sowing retarded for want of rain. 156 deaths from cholera.

Rájkot.—3·30, total 5·83. Weather cloudy. Cholera decreasing.

Wadhwán.—Rain 3·60, total 6·43. Sowing continues where completed; crops well. Cholera in Jhalawad, 22 cases, 21 fatal.

Baroda.—Total rain 12·54. Kharif crops healthy cotton sowing in progress.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 17th instant). Rain 6·34, total 27·73. Transplantation of crops commenced,

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 11th instant). Rain 1·49, total 27·71; its continued want has retarded transplantation of crops in some talukas; young plants not thriving.

General Remarks.—Rain general in Sind, and seasonable fall in Guzerat, the Konkan, and parts of the Deccan; more wanted in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kaladgi, and Belgaum. Cholera decreasing but has appeared in Nasik District. Small-pox appears to be spreading in Hyderabad.

THE PRESS ON THE FULLER SCANDAL.

(Calcutta *Statesman* July, 26.)

It is impossible not to contrast as we did yesterday the action of the Government of India in the case of Mr. Fuller, with the measured, guarded, respectful, self-respecting, and dignified action of the English Government in the recent case of Mr. Bravo, where it seemed possible that there would be a miscarriage of justice. Whatever the merits of this Fuller case might be, the Government of India has acted indecently towards the High Court of the North-West Province. His Excellency really mean that a Magistrate should commit any man for trial, upon a charge which he does not think there is *prima facie* evidence to support, on the chance that, if he does so, a greater punishment may be inflicted upon the man, than the law justifies? Does he mean that if the sections in the Penal Code, which relate to the more serion offences he has mentioned, do not include in their scope the particular offence which comes before the magistrate, that it is the magistrate's "plain duty," upon any grounds whatever, to frame an indictment under those sections? The Governor-General "can say in confidence" that the magistrate should have taken stronger measures than he did; but is it the fact that "in law" he should have done so? There should be no vagueness in matters of this sort. The sections in the Penal Code and in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which would justify the course the Governor-General would have been pleased to see taken, should have been distinctly pointed out, when the public would have had some means of judging how far the "confidence" of the Governor-General was, or was not, well-founded. We have looked for the sections in either Code which would justify what he wished, and we have looked in vain. Now the Governor-General in Council should surely have been as specific as possible, and should have distinctly pointed out, before the supposed errors of Mr. Leeds and the High Court to an irresistible, or at least sustainable, conclusion of what he or they ought to have done. But instead of following this straight-forward course, Lord Lytton drags a sentimental trail across the scent, and the game which has been hitherto pursued at a distance never comes in view, and is consequently never run down. The drag may be enticing in its flavour, but it is not the real quarry, and it ought not to mislead anyone. "The honour of British rule" is a good phrase; "the reputation of British justice in this country," is also a good phrase; but both we think are out of place in the connexion in which they appear. Such sentimental phrases, if not very novel, they have their merits; and if they were a prefsce to an exposition of what the law is, and to an enforcement of the fact that both "British rule" and "British justice" are best maintained by observance of existing laws, they would have been unobjectionable. Similarly the moral sentiments in paragraph 6 might, like these phrases, be suitable in certain places. We have indeed heard something very like them before. "He who raises his hand against a woman save in the way of kindness, &c., is a sentiment well-known in theatres on the Surrey side of the Thames, and is always applauded to the echo; but passages of this character are not appropriate where we now find them. And a Governor-General's sentiments, even if amiable, are not law. What was needed was to show distinctly wherein the law had been disregarded, but this is not attempted.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an innocent application, *which is not swallowed as a medicine but is* ℞ *ed only on the Gums.* It contains no narcotic, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London. Price 3s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents: Thacker and Co., Bombay.

THE BANGALORE RACE LOTTERIES.

The lotteries were held yesterday, at the Cubbon, at one o'clock. The number of bidders was pretty fair, and, as will be seen from the results given below, the bidding was, on the whole, satisfactory, though in no case were tickets to the full value of the lottery taken up. The following are the results:—

ABKARY PURSE.

Chieftain	Rs.	120
Lachin	,,	120
Royalist	,,	5
Marquis	,,	90
Merrylegs	,,	660
Turia	,,	10
	Rs.	1,005
Value of Rs....,		1,500
Total...	Rs.	2,505

ABKARY PURSE.—SECOND LOTTERY.

Turin	Rs.	5
Merrylegs	,,	670
Royalist	,,	5
Marquis	,,	100
Chieftain	,,	160
Lachin	,,	200
	Rs.	1,100
Value...	,,	1,500
Total...	Rs.	2,600

WALTER PURSE—AUCTION STAKES.

Blue Mantle	Rs.	55
Fireman	,,	320
Oliver Twist	,,	360
R. Y.	,,	450
Prattler	,,	70
Black Eagle	,,	15
Trumpator	,,	600
Hunter	,,	110
	Rs.	1,980
Value...	,,	2,000
Total...	Rs.	3,980

WALTER PURSE—AUCTION STAKES.—SECOND LOTTERY.

Fireman	Rs.	180
Hunter	,,	20
Blue Mantle	,,	49
Oliver Twist	,,	330
Trumpator	,,	260
Prattler	,,	15
R Y.	,,	340
Black Eagle	,,	5
	Rs.	999
Value...	,,	1,560
Total...	Rs.	2,560

—*Bangalore Examiner*, July 25.

DR. CALDWELL'S EXPLORATIONS IN TINNEVELLY.

The Reverend Dr. Caldwell having made some excavations lately at Korkei and Kayal in the Tinnevelly District, has reported the results to the Collector. He found no traces of the Greeks at Korkei, but many proofs of the antiquity and extent of the place. It was always at a depth of eight feet below the present level of the village that he came upon traces of the ancient town. It was at a depth of only three feet at Kayal. The only things he discovered were small fragments of Indian pottery at Korkei, and of China and Arabian were at Kayal. He came upon the floor of a house-brick with polished chunam three feet below the ground, in the Kayal plain, about a mile from the village, but the only discovery was some broken curry-stuff grinders. In all that region the alluvium of the delta is full of sea shells and when you dig through the alluvium, which in some places is only three or four feet in thickness, you invariably come upon white sea sand, the surface of which to a depth of about a foot has been indurated into a good stone, which the people call Ooppoo-cal (salt stone); through the infiltration of the alluvium. Dr. Cadwell collected a few handsfull of the various kinds of shells which include chanks and pearl oysters, both deep sea shells, so great is the number of the shells that they crackle under your feet as you walk along the roads. In the lowest part of the tank at Korkei there are a great number of sepulchral urns; he dug out one, which measured eleven feet in circumference. It had already broken into three portions. It contained a perfect human skull with apparently a complete set of the bones of a skeleton, but only one Kalasam. At another place two were dug out, one of which is nearly entire. One contained one Kalasam, the others two, but neither contained any bones. They had all been calcined as was evident from the traces left. On the whole Dr. Caldwell found the geology of Korkei more interesting than its antiquities. The following is a list of the things found:—One sepulchral urn, four small Kalasams (small earthen pots), specimens of broken Chinese pottery, specimens of Arabian pottery broken, sea shells contained in the alluvium of the delta and in the sea and underneath, three broken curry-stuff grinders. Two copper coins, one wholly defaced, the other retaining a few traces of drapery which show it to be a Singhalese coin.—*Madras Times.*

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—JULY 21.

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW.

How some people will "talk shop!" Our friend Briefless, speaking of the unwise love-affair of a young fellow, who had not attained years of discretion, described it as "an attachment before judgment."

WORLDLY HONOUR.

Sir Salar Jung is to be made a D.C.L. We think considering some recent articles in the London press, that a well-known Eastern title would just now be a more appropriate one for him. He might be called Jehangir, which, being interpreted, means "Nobbler of the *World*."

ALL IN GOOD TIME.

Recent news from China tell us that the commander of the Chinese army, Tso-tsung-tang "was being hard pressed by Kuli Beg, the Amir of Kashgar's son, and unable to retreat to the Great Wall." He needn't despair of getting there, if Kuli Beg is stronger than he—"the weakest always goes to the wall."

A DARK STORY.

A young lady was recently writing the "confessions" of a gentleman into one of those books kept for the express purpose of agonising mortals in general and young men in particular. "What do you dislike most?" next asked the fair tormentor, pen in hand. "Black looks, black beetles and black pamphlets," replied the competition-walla. (N. B.—He has since been gazetted a Magistrate and Collector with powers under Sec. XIII. and posted to one of the best stations in Bengal.)

A SCRIBBLER'S PARADISE.

We see in a newspaper that there is a river of natural ink in Algeria, and we hatsen to recommend our numerous friends who are afflicted with *cacoethes scribendi* to try a trip to that part of the world, where they will no doubt find relief. It was suggested to us that for the treatment of the disease in question, pens would probably be necessary as well as ink, but our first class classical Baboo reminded the objector that the *kullums* of Hercules are in the neighbourhood, and could no doubt be utilised. We are not informed as to the colour of the ink, whether it is black or red, but we are not on that account inclined to treat the story with ink-redulity.

QUITE TOO AWFUL.

A contemporary's home correspondent says that at the end of a recent lecture of Miss Carpenter's on India, the Chairman remarked that it "would be a good thing for India if there were two-hundred Mary Carpenters who would go out to that benighted land and reform every thing all round." If that is Mr. Chairman's notion of a good thing, we should like to hear what his idea of a bad thing is. But perhaps he was cunning. Perhaps he thought that the seed dropped in his remark might spring up in the minds of many female telescopic philanthropists at home, and induce them to leave England at all events, when his purpose would be answered. But two-hundred! No; Nature can have no such catastrophe in store for us as this. Welcome Russian hordes; welcome Baboo Collectors and Judges and Starvation to Wallas; welcome another Bogus Famine, or even the compulsory adoption of the Hunterian system by the public; but two-hundred fusy phil—No: the thought is too horrible—away with it!

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENDYSHE WALTON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS, COMMANDANT OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

There is no resident of Calcutta so well known to the majority of the European and East Indian inhabitants as Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, for during the last nine years has had the majority of the younger generation through his hands as commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, teaching them to become soldiers. The manner in which he has performed the delicate task of instilling discipline into the ranks of amateur soldiers, is abundantly testified to by the manner in which he has been mentioned publicly by several Governor-Generals and Commanders-in-Chief, as well as Brigadiers who have inspected the regiment; and by his great popularity with all ranks of the regiment. Himself a thorough soldier, and the son of an old soldier, it is not to be wondered at that he should do his best to make those under his command as efficient as possible, for his services in the field make him know the value of good training. Entering H. M.'s 53rd Regiment as Ensign in 1848, he soon saw real fighting in the Punjab Campaign, being present at the battle of Guzerat, for which he obtained a medal and clasp. In 1851-52 he was engaged against the Hill Tribes in the Peshawar valley, and in 1857 he was present at the relief of Lucknow, under Lord Clyde when he led the storming party of his regiment against the Sekandrabagh, and was severely wounded. For this gallant action he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, by Lord Clyde, Sir W. Mansfield and Colonel Gordon, commanding his regiment, but owing to some delay in sending in his claim, it was refused. In 1859, he exchanged into the 38th Regiment; and was acting Brigade-Major at Dinapore in 1862. Joining the Bengal Staff Corps in 1864 he was appointed Military Store-keeper in Calcutta, an appointment he has ever since held, officiating occasionally as Superintendent of Army Clothing. He is also an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, but strange to say, with this record of services, he is still only a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Buck.

THE "EXAMINER" LIBEL CASE.

(*Overland Mail.*)

The hearing of the case of Buchanan v. Taylor was resumed on June 30 in the Common Pleas Division.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, the plaintiff, again went into the witness box, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Hawkins. The witness said: I have no personal feeling whatever against Mr. Swinburne. I wrote the "Hangman's Ditty," but I don't think it one of my best.

You would not think of calling a hangman "the inmost wheel of the machine of State?"—No.

You would not say of him—

Who keeps the Constitution sharp and c'ear,
Who finishes what statesmen only p'an,
And keeps the whole play going?

—I should not.

Would you think it insulting to call a man monkey?—I should say so—

A clever monkey who screeches and screams,
Bites, and pouts, and mumbles, all but speaks;
Who was possessed of vices of a human sort—

that

Petulant to most, but sweet to those
Who patted him and gave him meat;

—(laughter)

that he was dressed in human coat and vest—

Like human, and on the whole
Lacked nothing save a soul.

Was that grossly insulting?—Not to an individual who did not believe in a soul, and who traced his descent from a monkey.

You would consider it insulting yourself?—But those are not my opinions. I am not a materialistic atheist. I wrote the "Monkey and the Misoroscope," and I wrote it smarting under my own wrongs. I wrote it off rapidly. I know when I wrote my article in the *Contemporary* that Walt Whitman's poems were considered in America to be gross and indecent. Whitman had written a great deal of poetry. He is now paralysed. Mr Swinburn and Mr. Rossetty are passionate admirers of Walt Whitman; and the former has addressed a poem to him. My poem "Liz" and the "White Rose and Red" were read by me in my lectures, which were attended by the Duchess of Argyll and Lady Gainsborough, and many other ladies, so that it could hardly be said that there was anything indecent in it. The "White Rose and Red" was the story of a man who met an Indian woman far away from civilisation, and virtually married her.

Mr. Russell referred his lordship to some passages in Mr. Swinburne's "Ballads and Poems," some of which he read, but others of which he said he would rather not.

Mr. Justice Archibald thought that they had had quite enough of this. There could be no doubt that they were poems written in a style which was very much to be deprecated.

Some other extracts having been referred to, Mr. Russell said this constituted the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Hawkins intimated that he should call no witnesses for the defendant.

Mr. Russell thereupon addressed the jury. In summing up the plaintiff's case, he complained that the defendant, after having opened the columns of his paper to libels upon the plaintiff—once, twice, and again—after having pleaded that the alleged libels were written for the public good and were fair criticism; and after it having been suggested by the learned counsel for the defendant that the plaintiff had not himself come into court with clean hands—had allowed the plaintiff's case to go to the Jury untouched and uncontradicted in any particular whatever. The learned counsel went in detail through the plaintiff's article upon the "fleshly school," and upon the writers criticised in that article. He next went in the same way through the alleged libels. One of the passages referred to "Jonas Fisher" having been written either by Mr. Buchanan or the devil, and continued, "the author, whichever he is, a Scotchman.

Mr. Justice Archibald: That imputes to the devil that he is a Scotchman; and from the context I am not sure that he is not a "renegade Scotchman." (Loud-laughter.)

Mr. Russell said that he had heard that suggested before. The kind of argument seemed to be this, that either Robert Buchanan or the devil was the author; and whether one or the other, it was written by Mr. Buchanan; so that you, Robert Buchanan, are the devil. (Laughter.) In conclusion, the learned counsel appealed to the jury to award the plaintiff substantial damages.

On July 1 Mr. Justice Archibald proceeded to sum up. He said that the attention of the jury had been directed to so wide a range of subjects that he thought it necessary to recall their attention to the question which they had to decide. The action was brought upon three alleged libels upon the plaintiff, to which charge the defendant had pleaded that they were published in the *Examiner* in the usual course, and in good faith and without malice, that they were never seen or read by the defendant before publication, and also that they were written and published for the public good. It was further said that the alleged libels were fair reviews of the works of the plaintiff and his conduct as a critic, and that they in no way referred to his private character. Then there was a passage in the statement of defence which set out that the plaintiff had as a critic written under assumed names critiques upon various authors; and under assumed names had written of himself as being among writers of high repute, and that the alleged libels were written of him solely in reference to his conduct therein, and not as to his private conduct. This last statement, however, went only to the question of damages, because it was no answer to the action for libel to say that the damage had been provoked by the plaintiff's own conduct. In reference to the law of the matter, his direction to them was that a libel was a document which was calculated to bring a person into contempt or disrepute, or to disparage him. But though he told them what it was that constituted a libel, it was for them to say whether these articles now in question amounted to a libel or not. His lordship, after going through the first alleged libel, said that the jury would say whether the publication was actionable, though the matter of taste was another thing—and, indeed, there could be no doubt that the article was in very bad taste. The second alleged libel was a more serious matter. Mr. Taylor could not shelter himself from the consequences of this by saying that he never saw the articles before they were published; because in law he was responsible for them, though it might have an important bearing upon the question of damages. They knew that just as the action commenced a correspondence took place, in which Mr. Taylor gave up name of the author of the second article, and proposed that the action should be brought against Mr. Swinburne; but the plaintiffs attorney declined to adopt that proposal, and gave certain reasons for so doing. Among them was this one, that Mr. Taylor was in a position which rendered him much better able to pay damages and costs than Mr. Swinburne. The jury would consider how far Mr. Buchanan was justified in not seeking a remedy against the person who really had so injured him, and choosing to go against the proprietor of the paper, who, though a person legally responsible, had certainly not been actuated by any malice against him. Mr. Minto, indeed, was the editor of that paper, and it was true that Mr. Buchanan thought that Mr. Minto had shown a spirit of hostility to him, he having written of him again and again adversely, but against Mr. Taylor nothing of the kind was alleged. Still, after all, Mr. Taylor was a person against whom Mr. Buchanan had a perfect right to proceed. There was nothing more deplorable than to see men of high ability choosing degrading subjects for the themes of their writings instead of others which would not be calculated to stimulate and inflame the lowest and most degrading passions of human nature. He thought that the jury would agree with him that a great deal of the poetry that had been read, and which had been written by persons belonging to what was called the "Fleshly School," had better never have been written at all; or that if it had all been committed to the flames the world would have been much the better for it. It was not the less to be deplored because the poetry was couched in elegant language, for it might be the more dangerous and successful on that account. Such writings as these were not good for the Writer or for the reader, they tended to demoralise, and altogether their influence was in a direction that was not good. A critic upon such writings should be a grave person, who would rebuke them in a tone of remonstrance that would carry weight as well; such a subject should not be taken up for the purpose of writing a sensational essay upon it, but if it were possible, the critic should so speak that he should be able to place his heel upon the writings and drive it into them without it being necessary to take them up with his hand as though they were some venomous thing. Now, how had the plaintiff dealt with the matter? Had he dealt with it as the subject should be dealt with? There was a mode of reviewing such writings which made the review as sensational as the articles reviewed. The jury would, on the whole, say, under the circumstances, whether the plaintiff had by his conduct disentitled himself to damages, or how far his conduct had diminished the damages to which he was entitled.

The jury, after considering the matter for a quarter of an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 150l.

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